

## Amusements To-Night.

BALENO—8—Prince Methusalem.  
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Rajah.

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## Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.  
"NEW AMERICAN" REFRIGERATED SPRING WATER.  
Thermometer July 25, 12.25, 69°, weather clear.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free on the United States.  
Daily, 1 year, \$12.00; 6 months, \$7.00; 3 months, \$4.00.  
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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Cetewayo has been killed.  
The British Volunteers entertained the American Rifle Team in London yesterday.  
The death record for one day in Cairo is 558.  
Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, has been made a member of the Munich Academy of Science.  
The French press consider the withdrawal by the English Government from their agreement with M. De Lesseps as favorable to the Suez Canal Company.  
Carey, the informer, is said to be in an English colony.

DOMESTIC.—Six cars were burned yesterday on the Saratoga road near Schenectady by a collision.  
Wapakoneta, Fellowship, Bridge and Bell Boy won the Saratoga race.  
Eight colored persons were drowned near Richmond, Va.  
The property of the long Longfellow was appraised at \$356,320.  
John H. Pettengill was awarded \$1,000 by three-card monte men in Lewis, Mo.  
Search was made for Captain Webb's body, but it was not found.  
Much property was destroyed and several lives were lost by a tornado in Michigan.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The American Rapid Telegraph Company made a compromise with the strikers yesterday; there was no change in the attitude of the Western Union.  
The steamer City of Washington, on leaving Vera Cruz, arrived at yellow fever after leaving Vera Cruz, arrived from Havana.  
Frederick Matthews, a nephew of the late John Matthews, committed suicide.  
The Governor repudiated Hovey until October 19.  
A large party of Fresh-Air children returned from Lake Champlain.  
The cigar-makers and their employers were firm; efforts were made to settle the cloak-maker's strike.  
Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41 1/2 grains), \$2.49 cents.  
Stocks were dull, but prices were higher and the closing was strong.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 64°; average, 71°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postage, for \$1.00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The issue seems to justify the cry that was raised last year in England against the restoration of the Zulu King, Cetewayo. It was said then that his return to the throne was not desired by his former followers, who had lost faith in him when he was defeated; and that they would probably rebel against him. Cetewayo himself declared that he would remain a king only so long as England supported him. Results have shown the correctness of the dark views that were taken of the black Prince's future. He was not well received on his return; his chiefs speedily rebelled; England did not sustain him by force, and now he has been killed. His death means anarchy in Zululand. The British Government once more will have to undertake to straighten out affairs in South Africa.

There is a striking similarity in the three cases of suicide which have shocked this community within the last few days. Mr. W. K. Seaman, Dr. Patchin and Mr. Frederick Matthews were all young men of more than average intelligence, and each had prospects far brighter than those of the average man of the same age. And yet, surrounded by friends, and everything else which makes life worth living, each has shot himself dead, without any warning, bringing grief to the most terrible kind on loving relatives. The cause and the need of such occurrences pass all understanding. Undoubtedly they were the result of sudden insanity. But what caused the brain to give way? What is there in our high civilization and our refined and intelligent methods of life that contributes to make these painful cases happen so often?

It will be seen by an article on another page of this impression that the officers of two life insurance companies came forward to deny the correctness of Dr. William A. Hammond's statement that policies are refused to women because they are so conspicuously inexact in their assertions concerning themselves. They assert that women tell the truth as well and as often as men, and that policies are constantly issued to them—only they are charged a slightly higher percent. Women who have been educated as physicians will perhaps find a hint of further usefulness and additional profit in other statements of the insurance companies' officers. It is certainly somewhat surprising to learn that the companies cannot find outside of this city, except in a few instances, women who possess the requisite qualifications to conduct the examination of applicants for policies, who belong to their own sex.

It was highly proper, of course, for Governor Cleveland to grant a respite to the murderer Hovey until October 19. There seems no reason to doubt that this man deliberately and cruelly killed an innocent woman, and that he should pay the death penalty, if ever any one should. Under a proper system of procedure in criminal cases, his case would have been disposed of promptly long ago. But under our present tender method of dealing with criminals of this kind, no such speedy justice is permitted; and therefore while the law stands as they are, it is only right and proper that what seems to be this man's possible chance for a new trial should be denied him. Probably, after all the efforts of his counsel and his friends, Hovey will die on October 19; and in view of the sufferings which the poor wretch has borne for the last ten days, it is questionable if there was any

real kindness in getting him a respite. It may be said without any cynicism that when October comes the murderer will wish it had all been ended in July.

The County Democracy is struggling hard enough to succeed in its plan to keep Tammany Hall out of its next convention to merit some success; but it is heavy odds against nothing that it will fail. Its committee, which met last night to receive reports on election district organization, only heard from one Assembly district. This looks as if Tammany was right in saying that these primary organizations had no real existence; and what is more, it looks as if it would not make much difference even if the County Democracy was as fully organized as it claims to be. Mr. Kelly has managed to impress the State Committee with the importance of his following. His method of doing this was not pleasant, but it was effective. He openly insulted the Governor and his friends by refusing to confirm the nomination of Mr. Murtha; he declared Mr. Tilden to be a fraud; and in various other ways he gave everybody to understand that his wishes were to be consulted this fall and next in regard to the State and National ticket, or that the tickets would not be elected. The effect this course had on the unfriendly State Committee article printed elsewhere in this paper shows. Mr. Thompson and his followers will realize the situation better when the State Convention meets. Mr. Kelly will pay no attention to the resolution adopted at Syracuse concerning primary elections; but he will get into the next Convention all the same.

## THE PROHIBITION FETE.

The near approach of the nominating season induces us to make a remark or two for the consideration of what is known distinctively as the Prohibition element in New-York politics. Last fall Prohibition candidates for the Assembly were run in many of the counties, with no other practical effect than to defeat several worthy Republican candidates. The Democrats carried the Assembly, and the result, as predicted, was the passage of a bill amending the excise law in the interest of free trade. It will not be denied that if the Republicans had controlled the Legislature the excise law would not have been weakened.

What do the Prohibitionists purpose to do this fall? As practical men they should heed the lesson of last winter and decline to place tickets in the field. Three considerations, as it seems to us, unite to commend that policy to their judgment—they cannot elect Prohibition candidates, they can possibly throw the Assembly into the hands of the Democracy by nominating Prohibition candidates and thus making inroads upon Republican strength, and a Democratic Assembly means the coil shoulder for temperance, to say nothing about prohibition. It may be said that the Republicans of New-York have never taken the stand which the Prohibitionists have desired them to take. It is true that they have not gone to extremes. But it is equally true that they have been quick to respond to public sentiment on this question, and that whatever gain has accrued to the cause of temperance in this State, so far as political parties are concerned, is to be placed to their credit. Every one familiar with legislation at Albany during the past ten years is aware that the Republicans have stood up manfully in opposition to all attempts to strengthen the power of the rum interest. Time and again when they have been in the majority in the Legislature during that period the pressure brought to bear upon them to let down the bars and give rum a better chance has been enormous and unremitting from the beginning to the end of the session. But they have not yielded.

We submit, therefore, to our Prohibition friends that it is their policy, that it is their duty, to advance the interests of the Republic party. It may not come up to all their wishes, but neither will it make shipwreck of what they have already accomplished. Democracy, on the other hand, is to-day the right arm of the rum power, even as before the war it was the right arm of slavery. Choose between the two.

## ANTI-MONOPOLY IN ENGLAND.

The English Conservatives are enlarging their stock of political issues to meet the demands of the next general election. The Bradlaugh episode gives them an easy mode of organizing the elements of religious intolerance in the country, and they have suddenly discovered that there is another class whose prejudices can be excited by popular appeals. This is the commercial class, whose hostility to the Suez Canal Company is now apparent. In consequence of the high tolls and exorbitant fees for pilotage, and also of constant blockades and exasperating delays in transit, M. De Lesseps has come to be regarded by the mercantile community as the evil genius of England. The meetings held throughout the country in opposition to the Government's agreement with the company have given expression to this feeling, and the Conservatives are profiting by the revelation. Sir Stafford Northcote has given notice of an address to the Queen recommending that in future negotiations with the company any claim to such a monopoly of the isthmus as may exclude rival waterways between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea shall be stoutly resisted. Lord Salisbury has declared that M. De Lesseps in order to cut a second canal must obtain the consent of Egypt and of England. The approaching debates will probably find the Conservative party united on this question. The Government have conceded that M. De Lesseps under his original concessions has a monopoly of the isthmus. The Opposition joins issue with them on this question even as a matter of law. It denies that M. De Lesseps has acquired an exclusive right to construct and operate canals across the isthmus. It practically affirms that a British company can obtain a new concession from the Khedive and cut another ditch without reference to the existing arrangements.

The Liberal Government neglected to consult the shipowner and mercantile public before concluding their negotiations with M. De Lesseps. This was a grave error. The agreement was negotiated by a professional diplomatist, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who had no means of ascertaining the grievances and requirements of the commercial public. The two members of the Cabinet, Lord Granville and Mr. Childers, who were mainly responsible for the details of the contract, consulted the legal advisers of the Crown and were informed that if M. De Lesseps should stand upon his legal rights the game was entirely in his own hands—he could not be forced to reduce tolls or to make any concessions to English shipowners, and he could construct another canal at his own pleasure. Accordingly they instructed their diplomatic agent to make the best bargain he could, and congratulated themselves that they were able to negotiate an agreement on any terms. They secured the appointment of a British Admiral as Surveyor of Navigation, of a permanent British Vice-President, and of three seats in the two main committees of the company. They obtained

material reductions in tolls on the basis of increasing dividends. They also provided for the construction of a new canal, which rapid transit would be afforded across the isthmus. They considered these to be important concessions drawn from a monopolist who was under no obligation to do anything. If they had taken more pains to inform themselves respecting the real state of public feeling respecting the Suez Canal, they would have found that any contract they might make with the company would be condemned by the shipowners and merchants as a hard bargain. What the commercial public in England wants is a rival canal by which the extortionate tolls and pilotage fees demanded by the present company can be scaled down to the lowest level. It is sorely disappointed and deeply irritated when it is told that a British canal cannot be built, and that tolls cannot be largely reduced until the dividends, already enormous, have gone still higher. It will welcome the assurance given by the Conservatives that M. De Lesseps does not have a monopoly of the isthmus, and that a British canal is neither illegal nor impracticable.

English shipowners and merchants do not assume to understand questions of international law. They do not discuss either the diplomatic or the political aspects of the controversy. They take a practical view of the canal question. They think it strange that a Government which owns in its proprietary right 40 per cent of the company's stock should not have a larger share in the management. They are indignant that a nation that contributes 80 per cent of the revenue of the canal, and is nominally in possession of the country through which it passes, should be at the mercy of a foreign corporation. They fail to understand why \$40,000,000 should be lent on easy terms to a monopolist who has already made an enormous fortune at the expense of British shipowners. They consider the costly Egyptian campaign a poor investment if English commerce cannot be released from bondage to a foreign corporation. They have no wish to exaggerate the rights of conquest, but look upon the military occupation of Egypt as a sufficient warrant for the protection of English interests in opposition to French monopolists. If the Government have \$40,000,000 to lend, they think it should be entrusted to an English corporation rather than a foreign company that will not so much as open an office in London. The Conservatives will find a wide area of discontent and prejudice in the commercial community which can be easily "worked" in a political sense. Apparently they are bent upon improving their opportunity.

## LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.

The recurrence of lynching in Iowa—one of the most prosperous, most orderly and best-educated States in the West—is a strange circumstance. It is only a little more than a month since the Barber brothers were taken out of jail at Waverly, in the eastern and thickly settled portion of the State, and hanged by a mob; and now Hardy, who is known as the Polk City murderer, from the place at which his crime was committed, has met the same fate in Shelby County, in Western Iowa. In both cases the mob showed great determination, persistence and brutality. At Waverly, after the outer doors of the jail had been forced open, it took two hours' battering with sledge-hammers and picks to break down the two remaining doors that stood between the mob and the prisoners. As they were taken out, one of them was fairly dragged down the stairway. Hardy narrowly escaped lynching at the time he was captured a few days ago. The capture was a real hunt. Five hundred armed men surrounded the log grove in which Hardy and his fellow-murderer were concealed, and closed in, firing as they moved. Hardy was taken unharmed, the other, who was by his own confession the principal, dying of the wounds. Two votes were taken on the subject of hanging Hardy at once, and as the crowd was about equally divided the officers of the law were permitted to take him. Now, however, he has been hanged by another mob—ridged with bullets, and his body flung into the water.

These things are felt to be especially disgraceful to that section of the country, because they have been almost unknown there, and because they are so repugnant to the ideas that control the people. Iowa has every element of a peaceful and happy civilization. It is noted for the peculiar healthfulness of its climate, the fertility of its soil, its general prosperity, its intelligence, the diffusion of education. The appearance of Judge Lynch in such a community is utterly unnatural. There are sections of the country where it might not seem so—on the frontier or in the mining regions, where, in the absence of courts, men sometimes take justice into their own hands, or in the South, where, as the most thoughtful men freely admit, violence is painfully common. But in Iowa, with its 13,000 public schools—! Such an offence against the good morals and the reputation of a State ought not to pass unnoted. It is not easy to punish a mob, and the same element that joined in a lynching will make a sentiment to justify it. But the rule of law must be sustained. The authorities owe it to themselves to make an attempt to punish the ringleaders, at least, of those who in assuming to punish murder have committed it.

## A FOREIGN VISITOR.

At this time of the year we look for the annual Englishman, who has taken to visiting the States as regularly as he used to bestow himself upon Brighton and the Jaufraun, and who brings with him, across the Atlantic, the same easy manners and adaptability to foreign customs by which he has long captivated the Continent. There is one variety of tourist who makes himself welcome in our best society, who is hospitably entertained, who sees whatever is most truly worth seeing in America, who being an accomplished and intelligent man, of the world, forms a pretty fair judgment of the country, and is not at all surprised to discover that the ways and thoughts of gentlemen are substantially alike on both sides of the ocean. There is another sort of Englishman, not so often seen in our homes, but pervading our hotels, railway cars and steamboats in the summer season, whom it is difficult to account for. He looks like a gentleman; but he is rude, with that most insufferable rudeness which comes not from ignorance but from assumption. Nobody who has studied the English at home will call them an unmannerly people. Nobody who observes them abroad can well call them anything else.

The traveller of the type we are describing arrives, of course, in a Cunard steamer; he was born with the persuasion that all other modes of ocean conveyance are beastly. He assumes a superior tone toward the custom-house inspector, and demands immediate attention; and having been severely set upon by his fellow-passengers a very unfavorable opinion of democratic government. He is disgusted because there is no porter to fetch him a hansom cab. He drives to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, grumbling at the hacks and the pave-

ments, and wondering whether an American inn can give him a boiled egg, a bit of bacon and a cup of tea for his breakfast. He does not approve of the table d'hôte dinner; he misses at first the solemn silence of a dinky coffee-room, the fried sole, the roast fowl, the cut off the joint, and a sweet omelet to follow. But by the next day he has acquired what he believes to be the American style of eating. He becomes clamorous and aggressive. He gives his order before he is quite seated. He calls the waiter away from the butter, and reaches across a lady to help himself to Worcester-shire sauce. He defies all the conventionalities of costume about which he is particular at home. He is loud and impatient; he eats fast; and he declares that Americans can't be expected to have any manners. If he converses with a neighbor, his topic is the inferiority of American cookery and the infamous charge of a quarter of a dollar—a shilling of our money, you know—for Bass's beer. He is going to do Niagara and Montreal, and then he means to see the Rocky Mountains. He fills a seat in the cars with a bundle of canes and umbrellas, an overcoat, a Scotch shawl, and a Gladstone bag; he is surly if the place is wanted, and particularly uncivil if the disturber is a lady. He thinks that the Government ought to take over the railroads and make these guards and porters behave themselves, but he supposes we dare not interfere with such people for fear of the Irish vote. He thrusts women aside at the ticket-offices and places of debarkation, and pushes ahead of them, with his hand-impaired, at the door of the hotel coach—not from deliberate incivility, but merely from the habit of self-assertion. All through the tour he is drawing unfavorable contrasts between American customs and what "we do at home." Finally, having seen a few rivers, and mountains, and cities, and made himself everywhere as disagreeable as possible, he goes back to England and says that he has had a jolly time.

Most of us have met travellers of this sort, and have wondered what, if they are so rude abroad, must be their social rank at home. Mere vulgarity and ignorance are common enough in the travellers of all nations; we certainly send to Europe some remarkable specimens of our own. The peculiarity about this unpleasant English visitor is that he gives us the impression of knowing better. He has put on his bad manners to rest himself, as he might put on an easy old coat and a pair of slippers. Mr. Bryce, the well-known Member of Parliament who recently contributed a paper on the Irish Question to *The Century* magazine, remarked that it was one of the great faults of Englishmen to make their own customs and ideas the universal standard of right and propriety. This national failing accounts in part for the behavior which so many Englishmen permit themselves in the United States. It is a foregone conclusion with them that everything un-English is wrong; that a people who call a milk-jug a pitcher are uneducated; and that ceremony would be wasted in a country where tarts are made with an under-crust and cut with a knife. Red Americans, black Americans, white Americans, like Frenchmen and other Continental persons, are all un-English and therefore inferior; and degrees of inferiority are not worth considering. Our foreign visitor is impolite on his travels, because politeness is a social duty which he pays only to his own kind; and there are none of his own kind out of England. If we ever meet him at home, we shall find him conducting himself with propriety; and then we shall be the more provoked with him for making such a sorry impression abroad.

## A NAVY WITH SIX UNIFORMS.

The naval officer has been a good deal harassed, of late. Congress, in order to diminish the gross disproportion between the size of the Navy, the number of men, and the number of officers, has been checking the rate of promotion. The Secretary has recently declared in an official order that the officer's wife shall not follow him about the world in his cruises, and that if she does the husband shall be punished for her offence. And he has just been rescued, for a time at least, from the danger of being obliged to pay or six new uniforms out of a moderate salary. The order to this effect had been prepared with great care, and published in pamphlet form with elaborate pictures for the enlightenment of sailors. It had even been approved by the Secretary, and the sailors were rubbing their hands in anticipation of orders for something like ten thousand new uniforms, for the regulations have been applied to about 1,700 officers. A few days ago, however, Admiral Nichols, the Acting Secretary, announced that the order would not go into effect until the Department so directed. The officers hope and believe that nothing more will be heard of it, especially as the pamphlet is said to be disappearing from circulation. But it still exists. The tailor's shears, instead of the sword of Damocles, hang over the naval officer's head, and he does not know when the snipping may begin.

The average citizen who finds two or three suits of clothes as many as he likes to have the trouble of wearing, and more than he cares to pay for, may be interested to know how the naval officer was to find use for six. The gentle gradation in the quality of the uniforms is as follows: special full-dress; service dress; social full-dress; dress; undress; service dress. If the officer was not thoroughly dressed by the time that he had passed through these various stages of clothing, it would not, surely, be the fault of the naval mail-misers. Special full-dress, it appears, was to be worn on occasions of special ceremony, and at general muster on the first Sunday of every month. Its most important feature was to be the special full-dress coat—a portentous garment which the order describes in half a page of print. The remainder of the special full-dress uniform is made up to be worn on occasions of ceremony, in its turn is to be worn on occasions of ceremony, as in making the first visit in each port to officers of flag-rank, and on social occasions to which officers are invited in their official capacity and at which evening dress would be expected. This uniform consists of full-dress coat, which is daily described, and is always to be worn open, full-dress trousers, full-dress waistcoat, stiff cocked hat, epaulettes, sword, full-dress belt, and sword-knot. The sword-belt is to be worn under the waistcoat in this uniform. The mind falters at the thought that some careless officer might not wear his sword-belt under his waistcoat, but no doubt it would be made obligatory on officers to dress with a copy of the regulations hanging beside the mirror, with accompanying diagrams and lithographs, and the danger that they might mix their trousers up, or wear the wrong waistcoat under the right coat, could hardly be great.

The social full-dress to be permitted by commanding officers, on occasions of a strictly social nature, would be the full-dress uniform without the stiff cocked hat, epaulettes, sword-belt or sword-knot, and with plain blue trousers. The dress uniform would be worn on all occasions of ordinary ceremony, in boarding a man-of-war, in making the first visit in port to commanding officers, and at Sunday inspection except on the first Sunday in the month, when, as has already been said, the special full-dress would be worn. The dress uniform would comprise a frock coat, blue or white trousers, stiff cocked hat, as helmet, as ordered by the senior officer present, epaulettes, sword, etc. The undress uniform drops a little in its ethereal effect and social grade. There would be no epaulettes; the head would bear a cap or helmet. This would be worn when reporting for duty, when serving on courts or boards, except boards of survey, and when calling officially on foreign officers below command-rank. The service dress would be worn at all times not provided for by the other five uniforms, and has character-

istics too numerous to mention. The service coat would be rich in lustrous black braid.

It would take a volume to tell all about the sleeve ornaments, collar devices, embroidery for frogs, and all the rest. The younger element of the service are said to have pushed forward this movement for a Navy with six uniforms instead of three, which is the present number. A majority of the officers ridicule it as a slavish imitation of the British Navy. They feel dressed enough as they are, and the thought of a stiff cocked hat fills them with indignation. But it is impossible not to regret that the order was not enforced. There is a great deal of gold lace in these uniforms. The Navy would have glittered in the eyes of the world. It would have been irresistible—at least in the drawing-room. And when we had got such a finely dressed corps of officers, perhaps Uncle Sam would have been willing to build a Navy for them.

We feel authorized to state that, in the interest of party harmony, Mr. Cox would consent to have Mr. Randall withdraw from the Speakership contest.

Judge Cullen, in granting a divorce to the wife of Osmond Tindle, the actor, said truly that such a proceeding was not punitive, but that it was the duty of the court to see that the defendant did not profit in a money sense by the wrong he had committed. There was adjudged to the wife, therefore, an annual sum equal to the sum which, in the opinion of the court, the husband would have expended in the support of her and her children, if he had done his duty by all of them. Unfortunately it is not always possible to deal out abstract justice and exact law in the same decision. Here is a fine instance of such a combination. The case attracted attention not only because the defendant was a popular actor, but because of the peculiar meanness of the threats used by him in the hope of deterring the wife from coming to this country. One of them was to the general effect that public sentiment here was highly unfavorable to women as a rule. The court did not, and perhaps could not, give much weight to this as a practical feature of the case, but it certainly helped to show that the husband and father was determined to shake off, if he could, all his responsibilities.

To Inquirer: The meaning of the term, "The Ohio Idea," changes with the years. In the present campaign the Ohio idea would seem to be that the Democrats have no idea of electing Hoadly.

A recent meeting in London furnished this wretched picture of starvation wages in free-trade England:

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided, touched upon the great need that existed for evangelizing those who were temporarily degraded and spiritually destitute among the vast masses of the poor who were employed in making machine-boxes, and he found that for manufacturing a gross they only received 24d. and found their own poster: 4d. was paid for making an aster, and 4d. for a state of little boy's clothes. Emigration might cure the state of things for a time, but it would not cure the cause.

If the above had appeared in one of Mr. Porter's letters in *THE TRIBUNE*, *The Louisville Courier-Journal* would have at once, with ingenious candor, pronounced it "a lie." Well, it did not appear in one of Mr. Porter's letters. It did appear in *The London Standard* of July 10, 1883, so that the statement is vouched for by the highest Church dignitary in England and by one of the most widely circulated and careful of the London newspapers. More, it was so much a matter of course, so little out of the ordinary run of such news, that it attracted no editorial attention whatever.

About all that Captain Webb accomplished was to link his name forever with that of Sam Patch. This was not worth dying for.

The *Boston Herald* calls attention to the significant fact that "no Democratic convention held this year has endorsed the principle and method of the Pendleton bill, though, before it was passed, they were very free with resolutions in its favor."

The reason of this change of heart on the part of the Democracy is obvious. There will be a Presidential election next year. If it manages to elect its candidate, it does not propose to allow the Pendleton bill nor any other manifestation of Civil Service Reform to stand between it and the appointment of its appetite for spoils. After its defeat in 1884 it will of course resume its devotion to the bill and its other Civil Service Reform convictions. The choir will please sing:

## PERSONAL.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee will lecture at Chautauque on Saturday morning next, on "Give Us a Rest."

Miss Amelia B. Edwards furnished the article on "Mummy" for the next volume of *The Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Mr. Edwin Arnold has finished another Indian poem, which will be published in October. It contains five idylls from the Sanskrit of the Mahabharata.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt had made for her, just before her departure for Europe, a large cameo portrait of her father, the late Peter Cooper. It is oval, about two inches in diameter, and was made by the artist Louis F. Leary.

The Rev. A. E. Winslip, for nine years pastor of the Prospect Hill Church, Somerville, Mass., has resigned his charge to become secretary of the New West Educational Commission for New-York and New-England.

The great painting of "Oliver Cromwell's Visit to John Milton," by the American artist David Neal, is pronounced by the correspondent of *The Boston Transcript* to be "decidedly the most important work" at the Exhibition of Fine Arts at Munich.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Editor of *The Century*, received, as has been announced, the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College at its last Commencement. Twenty years before, almost to a day, Mr. Gilder visited Carlisle—not as a student, but as one of the troops of volunteers gathered to oppose the advance of Fitzhugh Lee.

Clemenceau owes his introduction to fame to Dumas the younger, who some sixteen years ago wrote a sensational novel entitled "L'Affaire Clemenceau," which related how an artist of that name, after many colossal infelicities, killed his wife with a paper-cut. The future statesman was then a medical student, and as his name was an uncommon one he didn't like to have it thus used in the novel. But Dumas declined to change it. Soon after, Clemenceau opened a dispensary at Montmartre, and it is said the several of his early patients really believed him the hero of the novel. One day he set the broken ankle of a nun, and then called twice at the convent to see how she was getting on. But after his second visit the Mother Superior told him he need not call again. Some one had told her that this young doctor had an ungovernable temper and stuck knives into women without hesitation when he was angry. However, the free dispensary was the foundation of his political fortune, for it made him very popular among the poor people of Montmartre.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of War is expected to return to Washington on Friday. General Hazen, chief of the Signal Service, left Washington to-day for an extended tour of inspection in the West.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A representative of the State University of Missouri is examining, with reference to purchasing it for that institution, the collection of fossil vertebræ belonging to Professor E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, which is said to be one of the most complete in the country. It is supposed to be the property of the late Professor Cope, and is valued at \$100,000.

Manufacturers of linen goods in Troy, especially of shirts, collars and cuffs, are in the midst of a business "boom" for which they are entirely unable to account. Instead of the dull trade which experience has taught them to expect in July and August orders are pouring in so rapidly that they can't keep up with them, even by running their looms extra time. This unusual demand comes from all over the country, and drummers everywhere label their orders with the emphatic letters P. & Q.

China maintains three armies of operation, so-called, having a strength of 30,000 to 40,000 men

each, and stationed as follows: The first on the Manchurian frontier; the second on the western high roads, leading to and from Turkestan; and the third in the vicinity of Peking, for the special defense of the capital, for which purpose the excellent communications by rivers and canals facilitate an easy and rapid concentration. Besides these three corps for active operations, a fourth army of some 150,000 men is distributed in all the principal parts along the sea-coast, the coastal province of Jehli being again supplied with the strongest garrisons. While the strength of the former Chinese army was about 1,000,000 men, the present force is only about 800,000, but notwithstanding this great reduction the appropriations for armaments, equipment and ammunition have remained the same.

No doubt the operative stage offers as great contrast in respect to remuneration as can be found in any walk of life. During a recent performance in Algeria of an Italian company there was such a wearisome delay after the second act that the audience made loud demonstrations of disgust. Thereupon one of the actors appeared before the scenes and explained that the company felt physically unable to go on with the performance. The manager, who had been sitting at the head of the box, having seen the singers in subject misery. The only member of the company who had tasted that day was the prima donna, and she had breakfasted on a slice of bread and an onion. This statement aroused the indignation of the audience to a high pitch, and several men jumped upon the stage in the hope of finding out the reason of the delay. The prima donna, however, his a lesson which he would have remembered the rest of his life.

A statistical comparison showing the relative extent to which various nations are addicted to the use of tobacco has been published by the *Etiole Belge*, which manifests no disposition to be in the position occupied by Belgium. The proportions are: For England, France and Russia, 5; for Italy, 7; for Cuba, 15; for Austria, 14; for Germany and North America, 13; for Belgium, 24; and for Holland, 28. In some parts of the New World, however, the achievements of the Dutch are, according to the same authority, altogether surpassed. The readers of the *Etiole Belge* are informed that in Mexico especially every one is, with very rare exceptions, a smoker. The school children who have done best in their studies are rewarded by being allowed to smoke a cigar as they stand or sit at their lessons. The schoolmaster himself is seldom without a cigar in his mouth. In the law courts all persons commonly enjoy their tobacco freely, and no attention is paid to the quantity smoked. This indulgence, however, is allowed, if his cigarette goes out in the heat of the argument, to light it again by borrowing that of the policeman who stands at his side to guard him.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

General Weaver would be included in the joint debate arrangement between the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Iowa, but was politely told to stay out, as he did not represent any principle which was at issue in the present contest in that State. It is believed that Weaver is running his campaign in the interest of the Democrats. The Iowa Republican party is now having a hard time of it, having agreed to a bargain by which he agreed to draw off as many Prohibition votes as possible from the Republicans, and in return he is to receive the support of the Democratic party next year in the Vth Congressional District. Weaver is now professing great zeal in favor of the Prohibition cause, and is endeavoring to make himself a word in the favor of the late constitutional amendment during the canvass for its passage. His new-born ardor for temperance has a suspicious cause.

Just now the current seems to be setting in favor of the nomination of Congressman Robison for Governor of Massachusetts. His name has received more or less attention in the past, and no doubt a considerable boom for him would have been under way by this time had not his reluctance to leave his seat in Congress been well known. But it is now stated that he would probably accept, provided the nomination came in the right way. This doubtless means that he must be the free choice of the convention, without any canvassing on his part or on the part of his friends for the honor. If it be really true that Mr. Robison is willing to become a candidate the Republicans will have no need to look further. His ability and popularity are undisputed, and he would undoubtedly be elected by a large majority.

There is trouble again in the Democratic State Committee of Ohio. In fact, trouble never seems to end there. The committee appears to be a perennial source of dissensions and embarrassments. The faction in the party that does not control it is more industrious in throwing obstacles in its way than in electing the party's ticket. One committee usually closes its work in debt, and this is turned over as a legacy to the next committee. Quarrels are numerous, and the disgruntled members freely peddle the secrets of the committee in the newspapers and in the streets. The result is a most trying trouble probably is that both factions want to handle the campaign funds, as they find this much more profitable than "whoooping" the masses by a noisy and expected draw freely this year, the desire to be on the committee is more apparent than ever, and the anger of those who got left out is increased. The result is a world-wide puzzle as to determine whether the State Committee was appointed to squelch John G. Thompson or to elect Judge Hoadly.

The passage by the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature of the Stewart Apportionment bill doubtless adds the deadlock in that body. The fight over this question has brought out in a striking manner the unfair spirit which actuates the Democratic party. The Republicans offered a plan so equitable that the Independents advised that no further concessions be made. But as it did not satisfy the Democrats the Republicans were willing to adjourn and let the people decide the issue between the two parties. The Democrats were also unwilling to agree. For a long time the daily sessions of the two houses have been marked by discordant and noisy wrangling. The bitterness already existing. The deadlock and the extra session are chargeable to the Democrats, and they will be held responsible for the result.

Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has put up his lightning rod in the hope that the Democratic Presidential lightning may strike in that State. Ever since he woke up one morning and discovered that he could expect no more political honors from the Republicans and that, consequently, his place was in the Democratic party, Mr. Palmer has labored under the delusion that he was destined to figure as a Democratic Presidential candidate. His admiration for Mr.